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The Absolute Truth About Our Tax

Bills. We are mortifled to see our neighbor the New York Tribune committing itself to the FASSETT, or utterly mendacious method of discussing New York's municipal expenditure. That style of treatment is reserved. even by Mr. Fasserr himself, for the remote rural districts. He would not dream it is astonishing to find the Tribune putting has the Farmers' Alliance. forth from Printing House square so gross a misstatement as appeared in its leading editorial of yesterday:

"We have now reached the point in our expenditures where the annual sum of \$23.89 is drawn from the pockets of every man, woman, and child in the city's ation for the ordinary purposes of administration. Where it goes or how it goes is a mystery, but the fact that the outlay is wickedly extravagant does not need to be argued."

This is not the truth about the tax per capita in New York city for the ordinary purposes of municipal administration. It is so far from the truth as to be shockingly and disgracefully deceptive.

The alleged annual sum of \$23.59, drawn, as the Tribune asserts. " from the pockets of every man, woman, and child in the city's population," is derived by our neighbor from the lying census bulletin No. 82, issued by its friend ROBERT P. PORTER, upon whose unfitness for the post of Census Superintendent the Tribune very justly commented on Sept. 21, 1890.

PORTER's lying statement of the per capita of administrative expenditure in New York for 1989 has been exposed so thoroughly that there is no need to do tho work over again. But the Tribune goes even further than PORTER. It takes these floures \$23.89 which the census bulletin merely offered as the average municipal administrative expenditure for every inhabitant of New York, and presents them as the average tax upon the inhabitants of New York. As the Tribune expresses it, \$23.89 was "drawn from the pockets of every man, woman, and child in the city's population for the ordinary purposes of administration." Now, the entire tax levy for all purposes

in 1889, the year of the Tribune's alleged \$23.89 of fax for every inhabitant, was only \$31,145,370.05. Of this \$4,100,822.71 went for State taxes. The total of actual taxation in that year for municipal administration, including county expenditures, and more than \$6,700,000 for interest on and redemption of the city debt. was \$27,044,547.34. The population of New York was 1,700,000, although the Census Superintendent whom the Tribune distrusted a year ago understated it at 1,515,301. Dividing the total of taxes by the total of population and you get the average tax drawn from the pockets of every man, woman, and child in that year. It was \$15.90, not \$23.69.

Yesterday the bronze face of HORACE GREELEY at the Tribune's front door wore an unmistakable expression of pain and shame. We warn our esteemed neighbor that if it continues to employ FASSETT methods in its discussion of the city's financial affairs, the chances are that the bronze Dr. GREELEY, no longer able to stifle its honest indignation, will stalk up stairs in mighty wrath and make an unpleasant

Jerry Simpson's Champagne Treason.

Under the auspices of the Franklin Club. the Hon. JEREMIAH SIMPSON of Kansas, the ited Cleveland the other day to speak life and the severity of the manual labor of for the People's Party. The Franklin Club is an organization of some of the most thoughtful thinkers in that part of Ohio. It meets in BLAND and HELLER's hall in Ontario street every Sunday afternoon to debate for four hours running the great questions of political economy and agricultural and industrial reform.

Last Sunday afternoon the discussion took a more personal turn. Mr. HUGO PREYER astonished the club by charging the Hon. JERRY SIMPSON with deliberate treason to the principles he was hired to enunciate on the People's stump. He inquired if it was true, as reported, that directly after the meeting at which JERRY had spoken the sockless statesman engaged himself with certain prominent straight-out Democrats of Cleveland in a wine supper at the Hollenden café. "I don't propose," sald Mr. Hugo PREYER with great earnestness, "to go out and stump this State for our principles and then have men supposed to be on our side go out and wine and dine with our enemies. I have seen that thing worked by the men of the old parties in Washington. They stand in Congress and howl about each other, and then go out and eat and play cards together."

Mr. Hugo Preyer's indignant inquiry was answered by Mr. JOHN KIRCHER. With his own eyes he had witnessed the champagns treason at the Hollenden. He testified as follows against the Hon. JERRY SIMPSON:

"You ask if that report is true. It is only too true A crowd of us went around to the Rollenden last night and found him there with Congressman Johnson, Law yer Russia, and S. D. Doods. We asked him what he meant by initing in the square and then going away to enjoy a champayne supper with the very people h had been abusing. We told him that we were there a workingmen, and did not want to be represented in the way. He said we were not paying him and that he wa ot under any obligations to us. He proposed to do a he pleased, and said we could do as we pleased. Me be if a Probibitionist held forth on the public square against the liquor traffer, and then went out and has a wine supper with some of the prominent browers and saloon keepers of the town. We told Surson that his was exactly a parallel case. I expressed my opinion and told him that if he did not have any respect for himself, he should at least have respect for the party The Revolution had its HENEDET ARNOLDS, and so have we to-day. We should protest against any such schen ers coming here and posting as representatives of the

An exciting discussion followed as to the extent of the Hon. JERRY's guilt, and the measures to be adopted for his punishment. M. J. G. CLEMENTSON objected to the payment of a single cent for the speech which the Bockless had delivered previous to his infamy. Dr. Wooldridge, a temporizer, suggested that possibly JERRY had been weak rather than wicked in accepting the invitation to Democratic champagne, and that the crime would not be repeated. Mr. DAVID RANKIN reminded the club that one of the Demoeratic seducers of JERRY, Congressman JOHNSON of Cleveland, also believed in the single tax, and perhaps that was what brought them together over champagne. You know." said Mr. RANKIN. "these single tax fellows are thicker than three in Mr. PREYER did not regard the affair so lightly. It was part of a systematic plot against the People's party. He town. When a candidate for Assembly- "Platt's Phonograph."

contributed the subjoined chapter of secret political history:

"A similar scheme was on foot when Senator Parran was here. I put a fica in his ear and he kept out of the trap. I don't want to ancribe any had motives to these people, but they certainly showed poor judgment. We know Dr. Tougennan is all right, but he is not a politiclan. Sixrion said he was not here at our expense, but nevertheless, he was here as the representative of our principles, and we all contribute to pay his Congres-tional salary. Last Sunday I urged that only his horel bill be paid, and I hope that not even that will be done.

Thus it appears that not only did the Sockless Socrates fall into the trap which PEFFER so narrowly escaped, but when detested in his treason he defled the representatives of the Franklin Club, and declared his intention to do as he pleased about drinking Democratic champagne. The situation is critical. We should say that when he gets to Washington JERRY SIMPSON is as likely as any other man in the Fifty-second Congress to sink to the level described by Mr. HUGO PREYER, and to go out and eat and play cards and drink cold tea with the very enemies against whom he has been howling. The Revoluof employing it here in New York city, and tion had its BENEDICT ARNOLDS, and so

The Institution of Marriage.

This is the season of the year when the list of marriage announcements increases greatly. The betrothals of the summer are fulfilled in the weddings of the autumn, and in all the circles of society we have abundant and practical proof that the cry about the fallure of marriage, which has been raised by a few pessimistic philosophers, both men and women, is not heeded by healthy minds, and does not check the growth of the sentiment which results in natrimony.

It may be true that there has been a decline in the marriage rate of highly civilized countries during recent years. That is a matter of statistics, which are indisputable. But because there has been such a decrease we have no good reason for concluding that the desire for marriage has lessened proportionately or that the institution of matrimony has fallen into any disfavor. It means simply that more people are unable to gratify the desire for mating than under the older social conditions. The great and pervasive emigration movement in Europe must have tended to reduce the marriage rate in the countries most affected by it. and, as a matter of fact, they are the countries where the decline is most noticeable. Naturally, emigration makes a heavy draft on the young and enterprising unmarried men, and carries them away to different associations. Even when they reach the United States, whither most of the emigrants come, the necessities of their situation as new settlers forbid their marrying until their footbold is well secured. Thus they swell the total of the population, on which the marriage rate is based, and yet do not lucrease the number of marriages. The enormous draft which the armies of Europe make on the young and vigorous men of the great States also assists to a marked degree in lowering the rate in them all.

Modern civilization, moreover, requires the employment of vast numbers of young men in professions and occupations which shut them out from matrimony hardly less than the military service itself. Railways and telegraphs, engineering and mining enterprises, ocean transportation, the new methods of selling merchandise by the means of a multitude of travelling agents and the slow preparation for strictly professional careers act as obstacles to marriage in youth, and therefore lessen the probability of its occurrence at any period in life. More men, proportionately, are nomads and adventurers than in times past, and the unsettlement of their lives of course tends to keep them from marrying, for marriage goes with the fixedness and permanency of homes. Even in this new country, and even among the farming population, whose inclination to early marriages has always been especially strong, this migratory spirit is exhibited to Sockless Socrates of Medicine Lodge, vis- a striking degree. The loneliness of farm the farm are sending the young men to the towns, whose aggregate population is inreasing at a ratio so much greater than that of the country. Of course, these must add to the ranks of the bachelors while they are striving and hustling to make their way under new conditions.

The decline in the marriage rate, accordingly, is easily explainable on other grounds than the pessimistic theory of the growth of an actual disinclination to matrimony because of skepticism as to the advantages of the institution. If fewer people marry, proportionately, it is not because the rest do not want to marry, but because the circumstances of their lot prevent them from gratifying their desire to be mated. That is a far more defensible theory, so far as concerns the great mass of the unwedded. It applies to all unmarried women and to most men in the same condition. The bachelors from choice are an insignificant number. The voluntary old

maids do not exist, unless in convents. In the circle of society where the greatest wealth exists, and where consequently the material obstacles to matrimony are least, marriages, and early marriages, are most frequent, as the autumn weddings prove, year after year.

The Chance of Carrying the State

Senate. Thirty-two State Senators, who are to serve until 1893, are to be chosen this year to replace nineteen Republicans and thirteen Democrats. To tie the Senate so that the Demo cratic Lieutenant-Governor would have the casting vote, the Democrats must make a net gain of three districts. To carry the Senate by an absolute majority, irrespective of the vote of the Lieutenant-Governor.

they must gain four districts. The power of the Senate is well defined and important, and it is especially desirable that after the 1st of January next the Democratic Governor should have the support of the majority to confirm such nominations as he may make, and to assist in the prosecution of the policies to which the Democracy is strongly committed. More than this, a Republican Sepate has heretofore stood in the way of needful legislation, barring the road to a proper enumeration of the inhabitants and a ne apportionment. So long as the present un just apportionment endures, Democrats are deprived of their fair representation at

Of the thirteen districts now held by the Democrats by majorities varying, two years ago, from 417 to 8,349, it is tolerably certain that the Democrats will hold twelve. The one which they are likely to lose is the Twentyninth, made up of the counties of Monroe and Orleans, and represented in the Senate for the past four years by that blunt, sensible, shrewd, sagacious, and popular Democrat DONALD MCNAUGHTON. He has this year refused to be a candidate for reelection, and the Republicans have put up CORNELIUS R. PARSONS, the strongest Republican in Rochester, for fourteen years consecutively the Mayor of that man last November, Mr. Parsons reversed the previous Democratic majority of 508 to a Republican majority in his favor of 4.446. The Democrats have pitted against him Inventor Myers, the originator and perpetrator of the extraordinary MYERS system of voting by automatic machinery, under the operations of which electors are to push a button, and Mr. MYERS's cogs and wheels will do the rest.

As against the loss of a Senator, which is possible in this district, there is a prospective Democratic gain of one Senator in the Westchester district, where JAMES WHIT-TINGTON HUSTED's only opponent as a perennial and perpetual nominee, WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, has retired at last, leaving the field open to Assemblyman CHARLES P. Mc-CLELLAND. Crossing the Hudson, the Orange county district, which went Republican two years ago by a plurality of 282 votes, furnishes a promising battle ground for the Democrats. Two other districts equally debatable are the Twenty-second, the Utica district, in which the Republican majority two years ago was but 1,046, and the Twenty-third, made up of Herkimer, Otsego, and Madison, where TITUS SHEARD, after nearly a thousand ballots, was solemuly turned down by his party's Convention. Last year, for the four Assembly nominees comprised within this Senatorial district, the Republican majority was only 1,347. The prospect for turning this district over to the Democrats is, on account of Republican dissensions and heartburnings, unusually bright.

Should these four districts go Democratic, to say nothing of the Eric county district, where the margin between the two parties is slight, the next State Senate would be a tie. A better assurance of such a result, and of a clear majority, too, is to be found even nearer home, in the Eighth Senatorial district of this city. Two years ago it gave a Republican majority of 305, but, unfortunately, two Democrats are running this year. Generally considered, the outlook for the restoration of Democratic control of the State Senate is good.

Brooklyn's Farmers.

The Brooklyn Republicans have fallen into a campaign that in its first principle is a surprisingly faithful illustration of the vague and blind-eyed sort of attempt to deal with politics that is put forward by the Farmers' Alliance.

This year the Republicans of Kings have carefully avoided using the road that naturally leads to candidates. They have chosen a leader who, if he represents anything ever heard of in politics, must represent the Brooklyn farmers. He keeps a grocery store and perhaps sells garden truck. In addition to that qualification for representing the reform movement along agricultural lines, he enjoys the much greater one of never having shown or endeavored to show fitness for public life either in the form of lawmaking or official administration. His occupation has been confined to a very limited grocery business. Of politics he knows nothing. He has not studied it or troubled himself with it in any way. He must be credited with the antagonism to it implied in his nomination for Mayor. He is conspicuously not a lawyer, the abomination of the organized farmers, and wholly without the sympathy for the best known ways of directing public affairs which every man comes to feel who engages in their management.

There is not in the whole of the South today so good an illustration of the Pefferian method as is presented in the person of the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn.

Tammanyism and Hillism.

"The two allies in this contest," said the Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE at Ithaca, in introducing young Mr. FASSETT to the Cornell reshmen, " are Tammanyism and Hillism." Exactly so.

What Mr. WHITE means by Tammanyism is the Democracy of the Democratic voters of this great Democratic town, standing for home rule, honest municipal government, and ceaseless vigilance and localty in the support of Democratic principles in national affairs.

What Mr. WHITE means by Hillism is the supremacy of Democratic principles in the management of the affairs of the State. honest State government made possible by a perfect party organization in the interests

f no one man's selfish ambition. There is a single word which covers both Tammanvism and Hillism, and the word is Democracy.

Democracy is at the front this year. Plattism is doomed. The alliance described by Mr. WHITE is irresistible.

Minnesota has adopted the dangerous and anomalous principle which disgraces our own aw, that criminals condemned to die shall be put to death secretly. Executions there must take place between midnight and dawn and

out of sight of reporters.

What is done in the dark and by stealth is seldom done well, and WILLIAM ROSE, who was hanged the other morning, was hanged twice. The rope broke the first time, then before he rose to his feet another rope was twisted round ils neck, and the man was strangled slowly. Such at least is what is said, but what actually appened is not surely known. The imaginawill shudder, and the thoughtful will wonder what further horrors may be perpetrated with impunity out of sight of the feareas servants of the people and of truth between midnight and the dawn.

A record ought to be besten to-day; St. Binise should bring the highest price ever paid for a horse at auction.

THE OUTHAGE ON NEW YORK.

For Practical Purposes Its Perpetrators' Names are All Passett.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: AS THE SUN IS About he only genuine Democratic paper in the city of New York it would be the proper thing to publish the names of the men who misrepresented people from Maine to Pennsylvania in regard to the World's Fair. Every Representative in Congress on the Atlantic coast who voted that the Fair should go to thicago against New York did his own people great hurt and mischief. Look at Maine, for instance. Suppose the Fair had been in New York. The forests of Maine would have been terming with imbernen in getting out immber. Now it goes to Wisconsin and Michigan. Look at Pennsylvania. Her position alongside of New York would have insured interests running into millions, both in Iron and in the work of her machanics, but Mr. Mait Quay, in conjunction with Tom Platt, decreed otherwise, and the consequence is that all this benefit to Pennsylvania and New York is lost. If the mechanics of the Midde and Eastern Nales forget and do not act in the country elections in regard to the wrong done them by their Representatives in Congress their, indeed, are they less than men, and with kins the hand the standers them.

549 Broadway, N. Y. Get. 12 York it would be the proper thing to publish the names

Asking and Giving a Light.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: The argument, pro and con, regarding the giving of a light from a cigar has been read with the utmost interest by me. During a period of fifteen years I have smoked, and during that time I have given a light to thousands of men, and have received the same courtesy from perhaps an even greater number. Never during that time have I refused any one, and never have I been refused. There have been times when such a favor was more than a mere favor—when it was nothing short of a positive bleasing. No genuine smoker—above all, no genuine gentleman—will ever refuse another, for he knows of his own experience what a deprivation will result. My own taste and my own senses were never offended by granting such a favor te a failow man, and, so far from feeling offended, I experience a positive pleasure in exceeding such a courtesy.

The man was been delicacy is outraged had better leave of the same in the weed—it is by far too coarse and common a plant for him. To the Epiton or The Sux-Sir: The argument, pro

Bightly Characterized.

Prom the Urica Glarrer.

The more the public learns of J. Sloat Passett the more strongly it is convinced that Tan Sun gave him the right name early in the canvass when it called him

HOW OTHER NATIONS PROMOTE. The Systems of the English, French, Austrian, Italian, and German Navies in Belation to Seniority and Selection.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.-While the proposals of the Phythian Stagnation Board are exciting o much discussion in our payy, interest must be felt in the investigations made by Lieut. Fechteler of the systems of promotion in vogue in the leading European countries. Although the differences in organization and in othe particulars will prevent any of them from being a model for our own navy, yet the prin ciples on which they are based may be useful

in the way of suggestion.

Lieut. Mentz had pointed out in a previous discussion of the subject for the Office of Naval Intelligence that "the fact is forcibly presented that foreign governments recognize that an officer beyond a certain age, for certain duties, ceases to be of the greatest use fulness, and systems are adopted by which officers are advanced to positions of responsibility before the encroachments of age have undermined their abilities." This is one of the leading principles in the new plan proposed by the Phythian Board. The constant liability of European governments to war requires that the personnel of their navies should be kept up to the highest point of efficiency for immediate service. Hence the principle of reward and the allied principle of seniority are not as much respected as that of fitness for duty or selection for efficiency. Still, in all he countries of Europe, except Germany, promotion is both by seniority and by selection. In Germany there is no fixed age for retirement in grades, but the reports of seniors show when an officer has passed the age of efficiency. In the German service the average age of

ment in grades, but the reports of seniors show when an officer has passed the age of efficiency. In the German service the average age of reaching the grade of captain is forty-two and that of becoming rear admiral is about fifty. But it is necessary to note that the German navy, as such is only about 20 years old, and the steady increases of the personnel with the additions of new ships cause a rate of promotion which is not a guide for services longer established.

In the English, French, and Russian navies there is no grade between licutenant and commander. Beginning with England, the discussion of promotion is going on as vigorously there as in our own country. Midshipmen and sub-licutenants are on probation, their fate depending on examinations, but higher officers undergonoceaminations, but higher officers undergonoceaminations, but higher officers undergonoceaminations. Licutenants are promoted to be commanders and commanders to be captains by selection only; but above the latter grade promotions are by senlority. Promotions are made semi-annually, in the middle and at the end of each year, it is clear that some of the English officers are as eager for bettering their condition as ours, and in some cases with reason, since letters from some licutenants show that "If only they can reach the goal of £300 ayear to retire on, at the age of 45, their highest hopes will be met." The chief difficulty is with the licutenants. The basis of the trouble, as it has been tersely stated, is that "by no scheme which human ingenuity can devise will you be able to passa list of 1,000 fleutenants into a list of £700 commanders." This is really about the gist of the difficulty everywhere, the rapid diminuition of numbers in the higher grades being such as in time of peace, with the average length of life, must keep some in the lower grade from not reaching the higher until well along in years. The Admiralty or other governing power accordingly comes in and makes selections, instead of going strictly by seniority, in order

principles of promotion:

England begins with absolute unrestricted selection, and continues this system to the grade of captain, and then from captain up changes to strict schority.

France begins with partial selection, then gradually increases the eleutent of selection until from commander to explain it is all selection, but with restrictions and then, from captain up, selection absolute and unrestricted.

increases the escuent and acception until from commander to captain it is all selection, but with restrictions and then, from captain up, selection absolute and unrestricted.

It is no interesting to observe that, although the discontent in both services is great, yet neither service demands radical change in the systems.

Italy's system is much like the French. Promotion to the grade of sub-licutenant is by seniority. Promotion to the grade of licutenant in time of peace is two-thirds by seniority and one-third by selection; in time of war half by seniority and half by selection. Promotion to the grade of licutenant-commander in time of peace is half by seniority and half by selection. Promotion to the ligher grades promotion is by selection. To the higher grades promotion is by selection, both in peace and war. The exceptions to those rules are in cases of signal gallantry and when vacancies must de filled in the presence of an enemy. This system has been in force since 1858 in the Sardinian and Italian navies.

In Austria, as Lieut, Fechteler says, promotion is practically by seniority alone, although, theoretically, it may be by selection. Promotion out of turn is really an imperial favor, and the Emperor does not exercise his privilege. Still, promotions from captain up are not governed by seniority. In Austria there are no examinations for promotion, but the officer next in order or at the top of the list in judged by his record. Promotions are made twice a year in accordance with the recommendations of boards, who report in detail. Indeed, the system of minint qualification lists is very striking, and keeps the Government well informed about its officers. Lieut, Fechteler says that under the Austrian system every officer of merit or ambition has the satisfaction of knowing that whatever good service he does will certainly be entered to his credit and will come to the knowledge of headquarters in due time.

It would seem to be almost impossible that with such as matter of fact, the Austrian officers are a

quarters in due time.

It would seem to be almost impossible that with such a system an unworthy officer could be promoted, and, as in matter of fact, the Austrian officers are an able, efficient, land depring the country of men, culowed with a fact that the promoted men, culowed with a fact years service can claim retirement. In computing these forty years, war service counts as double time. All officers who have ten years service or over have a right to retirement for disability, as also have those who have reached sixty years of age, this being voluntary and not compulsory.

To the German a way or reference has already.

tary and not compaisary.

To the German system reference has already been made. Although promotion there is strictly by seniority, and there is no forced retirement in grade, yet on the average the officers are young. This is partly due to the rigid system of dropping the incompetent or those who are listless and careless, and partly to the fact that the service as a whole is so young. But in all the systems here spoken of the common feature is that promotion depends on the result of an examination of an officer's entire previous career.

COLORED FOTERS.

Growing Baily Worthy of Greater Consideration. To rus Entron or The Sex-Sir: It must have become

evident to the managers of all political parties—at least it should be enforced upon them—that it is not possible or politic to disregard the force of the elective frauchise now belonging to all colored American citizens. It is becoming equally evident that the great increasing in telligence, with the growing spirit to assert, now true of this class of American citizens, are begetting in them independent thought and corresponding action. They are considering, as never before, that they are not under obligation to a controlling intent to act justly by them on the part of any political party. They are opening their eyes wide to the fact that no political party has respected them; that it is a compromise of self-respect on their part to be blimbly and indissolubly allied with any of them; that all alliances henceforth, to be manly and profitable, must be regarded as an adherence to increase proper consideration for them. They are calculating on the probability of all political partice regarding their feelings and interests to a greater calculating their feelings and interests to a greater calculation of them. They are calculating their feelings and interests to a greater calculation that he colored particles to do so. They are certainly considerant more account that certain notable colored gentilemen who have been regarded by the whites as leaders have been restrained by their personni interest, which restraint has been in the way of these "leaders" exacting most afternously and uncompromisinally that which was and is justly due the colored people; the must considerable which this is hu a natural sequence of exacting most affect, and of their not being supported to a considerable extent to the want of consideration and respect for the colored people, to the lack of independent and manly leadership, to the fact that the colored people have not supported in a liberal manner the colored people have not supported in a liberal manner the colored people have not supported in a liberal manner the colored people have not supported in a liberal manner the colored people have not supported on a liberal manner the colored people have not supported on a liberal manner the colored people have not supported on a liberal manner the colored people in the same adependent thought and corresponding action. They are considering, as never before, that they are not un

THE AMERICAN BOARD. Closing Exercises of the Eighty-second An-

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16.-At the meeting of the American Board this forenoon two more members were, by request of Dr. Storrs, added to his committee to memorialize the United States Government upon Spanish out-

rages at Ponape.
Dr. Noble of Chicago read the report on Japan, recommending reference to the Pru-dential Committee of the paper from the native Christians of Kumai, Japan. with full power to act.

Dr. Gordon of Japan said that an ordinary newspaper report of a sermon was like a plate of hash compared with a live ox. "We do not think," he said. "of the Japanese as native think, he said. "Of the Japanese as native agents. They are our brothers and equals. Some of our students lately discussed in the newspapers there "What position shall we give to the foreign missionaries?" Japan is as to her intellectual life a part of Christianity. "The Committee on Place and Preacher recommended Chicago as the place and Dr. Lewis F. Stearns, D. D., of Bangor, Me., as preacher, with John K. McLean, D. D., of Oakland, Cal., as alternate.

The Rev. Joseph Cook presented a resolution asking the Columbian Exposition to close its doors on Sunday. This was adopted, and the Rev. Joseph Cook, Dr. Behrends, and W. Hale were appointed on the Sunday Closing Committee

Hale were appointed on the Sunday Closing Committee.

Mr. Hale of the committee on raising the extra \$100,000, reported that \$25,000 was already raised, and asked the privilege of passing around in the audience to get \$25,000 more. The privilege was granted, and later the committee on the \$100,000 extra said it was able to guarantee \$50,000 from piedges already made.

The usual votes of thanks were then passed. "Hock of Ages" was sung, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Plumb, and, with the benediction, the eightly-second anniversary of the American Board came to a close. Its keynote has been a "new departure" in the consecrated use of money.

erated use of money.

LANDS CEDED BY THE INDIANS. The Government Secures a Large Part of

the Wind River Reservation DENVER, Oct. 10.-A reporter who accompanied the commission into Wroming tele

graphs from Cheyenne to-day:
"The Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Shoshone and Arabahoe Indians of Wroming for the cession of a part of the Wind River Reservation has made an agreement with the Indians under which they cede to the United States more than half of the reservation, the Government getting about 1.100,000 acres out of a total of about two million acres out of a total of about two million acres. The Commission made an earnest effort to secure also a tract of about 60,000 acres in the southern part of the reservation, which would have sided in the development of the country around the town of Landor, but the Arapahoes refused to listen to a proposition for its sale.

"For the lands ceded the Indians receive \$600,000, or about 55 cents an acre. Of this amount all but a cash payment of \$50,000 will be put into funds for the benefit of the Indians, the interest to be expended in the purchase and maintenance of an Indian cattle herd, in constructing irrigation ditches, schools, and other things necessary to make the Indian self-supporting. The Indians, so far as practicable, are to have the preference in the allotment of work under these articles.

"The lands ceded include practically all the land north of Wind River and a strip on the eastern part of the reservation. The country is well watered, the bottom lands are rich, and there are about 100,000 acres of bench land which can be irrigated at a reasonable cost. The whole of the reservation is a fine sheep and cattle range. Coal and oil are found on the ceded lands, and there are indications of the presence of more valuable minerals. The country is 150 miles from railroad communication, and for its development needs a railroad line toward the Yellowstone Park and the Northwest." of a total of about two million acres. The

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS BEATEN. They Will Now Go to the Court of Appeals

in the Election Day Cases. The General Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice Barrett, has afarmed the decision of the Court of Oyer and Terminer overruling the demurrer interposed by the Excise Commissioners on their trial for not prosecuting men who it was alleged had violated the Excise law on election day. The

violated the Excise law on election day. The Commissioners were convicted by direction of Judge Van Brunt, but pending their appeal he granted them an arrest of judgment. This arrest of judgment is now vacated.

They were first tried in General Sessions before Recorder Smyth, who dismissed the indictment on the ground of variance between its allegations and the proof. When the case came up before Justice Van Brunt the Commissioners demurred on the ground that they could not be put in jeopardy again, and that the trial in General Sessions must be considered an acquittal. They put in no proof, but stood on their demurrer. Justice Van Brunt decided against them, and as they put in no evidence they were convicted by the direction of the Court. They appealed and secured an order of arrest of judgment.

Justice Barrett says that the plea was properly overruled, as the trial in General Sessions

was not upon the merits. The Commissioners will appeal to the Court of Appeals.

CARROLL GOES TO THE TOMBS. Locked Up Just as His Trial for Arson is

Nearing Its Close. In the trial in General Sessions of Michael Carroll, Jr., formerly the proprietor of a livery stable at Jerome avenue and 189th street for arson. Col. Fellows opened for the defence yesterday, claiming that Carroll was insured for \$25,000 in thirteen insurance companies, and had sustained a loss of fully \$26,000. He said the insurance companies had combined to get rid of him by convicting him of a criminal

offence. Carroll has not been locked up since the trial Carroll has not been locked up since the trial began, but, being on ball, has been allowed his liberty. When the trial was adjourned he was leaving the court room with Col. Fellows as usual, when Mr. Wellman said that he thought it was proper to move that he be committed to the Tombs, like any other defendant on trial. He would have suggested that earlier in the trial, he said, if he had noticed that Carroll was not taken to the Tombs at the close of each day's proceedings. Col. Fellows protested, but Mr. Wellman moved formally for Carroll's commitment to the Tombs, and Judge Fitzgerald granted the motion.

Exterminating the Sea Otter in Behring Sea. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Capt. Hooper, commanding the revenue steamer Corwin, sends a eport dated Sitks, Alaska, Sept. 20, giving s detailed statement of the cruise of that vessel in Behring Sea during the past season, including his action in warning sealing vessels against a violation of the modus vivendi. He tells of a visit to Morzonia and the other haunts of the sea ofter hunters, and says that the utter disregard of the law against the killing of sea ofter threatens to result in the utter extermination of those animals in a few years. He suggests that means be taken to secure a sirlet enforcement of the law for the protection of these animals. He also says that Thomas Boswell of the schooner Margaret of Seattle was so badly bitten by a bear he was hunting near Mollie Bay that it was necessary to amputate his leg. The operation was successfully performed at Unalaska by Surgeons Berryhill and Page of the navy, and the man is in a fair way to recover. ing his action in warning sealing vessels

A Lightship Adrift and Missing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-The Lighthouse Board is informed that the schooner Drift, which has been used as light ship at Winter Quarter Shoals, Virginia, while the regular ship is being re-Virginia, while the regular ship is being repaired is adrift, and efforts to find her have been so far unsuccessful. While it is supposed that she did not get adrift before Monday or Tuesday of this week, there is no actual information at hand that she was on her station after to clock last Friday night, when she was sighted by Capt. Marsh of the steamer Fairfax of the Merchants' and Miners' line. The weather at the time was good, and lighthouse officers are coulident from this fact that she was on her station when the Despatch went ashore six hours later.

Walters' Fees and Wages,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Noticing a number of articles in your issue of the 14th inst. relative to the waiter's fees, allow me to say few people know how hard a waiter works and what he's got to contend with. hard a waiter works and what he's got to contend with.
In the average holed he has to work fourteen hours a
day while in the oyster and chop houses he has to
work from fitteen to seventeen hours a day and no time
off, and then to put up with all fault finders and all
kinds of cranks.
Now, sir, is it not a hard life? But you will say what
wages does he get for all this? The hotels pay \$15 and
\$100 per month, and the oyster houses pay \$15 a week.
I wonder how some of those cranks who are trying to
put a stop to the waiter's fees would like to try and
support a family on that. A waiter is as good as any
other man and often superior to those on whom he
waits.

James T. Batt.

nelon patch ? Bror Sam'is—Sqs', did you eter obsarb de seeds in yer melyon? When dose seeds am black, dat signumfy dat day belong to de black man; when dey am white, I 'Bgioualy lets'om alone.

ice-How did you dare to go into another man's

THE EXTENSION OF BROOK AVENUE. Property Owners Interested Ready to Assume the Cost of the Work.

Residents and taxpayers of the annexed district crowded the Mayor's office yesterday when the question of extending Brook avenue beyond 165th street came up before the Board of Street Openings. The Mayor presided, and the other Beard members present were Public Works Commissioner Offroy, Park Commissioner Gallup, District Commissioner Heintz, and President Arnold. Mr. Heintz was as fidgetty as corn in a popper because of his being considered responsible for the extension

of the avenue.

The objection to the extension of the avenue is that it will make it more than a mile long, and the city will consequently have to foot the bill. This was the ground on which Commissioner Gilroy said he would vote against the proposition. On the other hand, Vanderbilt venue being monopolized by the railways belonging to the family of that name. Brook ave nue is needed in some cases to allow access to dwellings. Nevertholess Alfred Bell sent in a dwellings. Nevertheless Alfred Bell sent in a protest against the opening, on the score that it would diminish the value of his property. This caused a deadlock until H. A. Shipman, representing the Zabriskie estate, offered to cede all land needed and to get other property holders on the line of the avenue above light street to do the same, and also to do the necessary grading, if permission were given to them to act. The matter was laid over to allow Mr. Shipman to present his proposition in writing.

In response to a delegation of petitioners for a footpath on the bridge over the Harlem River at 155th street, used by the New York and Northern hallway. Park Commissioner Gallup said his engineers were at work upon plans for approaches to the bridge, and he would try oget the railway company to let the bridge be used.

Intervale avenue was ordered opened as was

be used.

Intervale avenue was ordered opened, as was also Twenty-seventh street between Rieventh and Thirteenth avenues, the necessary conditions having been complied with, but a petition to open Stebbins avenue was rejected because it was over a mile long.

STRIKES ALL AROUND.

Dair's Theatre Included in the List-Walking Delegates Busy.

The meeting of the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday was devoted chiefly to ordering new strikes and hearing reports on strikes

A big strike was directed to be ordered at Schaeffer's furniture factory. Eighty-eighth street and Third avenue, against the furnishing of work to shops which amploy non-union earpenters. The cabinetmakers and varnish ers have already been ordered out, and if this loes not bring the firm to terms the strike will he extended to other branches of the trade. It

be extended to other branches of the trade. It is claimed that six months ago the firm made an agreement with the Board of Walking Delegates to furnish no work to non-union men, and it is stated that this agreement has been violated.

A strike will be ordered to-day on buildings at 116th street and Seventh avenue because Ward Brothers, the contractors, refuse to allow Daniel Flaherty, the walking delegate, to go among fisherty, the walking delegate, the green delegate the place, and said he was willing to expend \$100 to keep him off the premises.

There is every probability of a strike being ordered at Dely's Theatre, which is being renovated for the season, on account of the employment of non-union decorative plasterers. The strike is directed against the Stereo-Relief Decorative Company, and it is believed the carpenters and varnishers will be ordered out to-day, other trades to follow it the non-union men are not discharged.

LEFT HIS EYEGLASSES AT HOME, Took a Plate-glass Window for an Oper

Boor and West Through. Close to the Exchange place entrance of the Consolidated Stock Exchange is, or was until yesterday, a big plate-glass window lighting the Hoffman House café. It was 7x6 feet Shortly after noon a young man rushed across Exchange place, apparently aiming for the entrance of the Exchange. He hit the window

tranco of the Exchange. He hit the window. The sheet of glass yielded at his touch and feil inward, shattering to small pleces as it fell across a small table.

The young man ecolly continued his course and walked through the empty frame to the cashier is desk. He told the cashier his name, and said that if it was kept secret he would pay for the glass at the beginning of the month. The cashier accepted the terms. The young man was near-sighted and had forgotten his spectacles. His father has an office in the Consolidated Exchange building. The sheet of glass was valued at \$150.

A TRAIN STONED.

Jacob Kline Knocked Senseless by a Missile that Weighed Maif a Pound.

A stone weighing about half a pound was hurled through the window of a passenger car of express train 25 on the Long Island Railroad, en route between Mattituck and Cutchogue, on Thursday evening. It struck Jacob Kline of Riverhead under the left eye. He sprang to his feet and fell senseless in the aisle. He was taken off the train at Greeuport and driven to Dr. Ireland's office, where a deep cut made by the stone was stitched together. The injury is dangerous and may result in Kline's losing the sight of his left eye.

A stone was thrown through one of the car windows of the same train the day before near Waverly. Jacob Kline of Riverhead under the left eye

The Drowning of Levi M. Bates.

The inquest into the death of Levi M. Bates who was drowned in Bowery Bay, near Riker's Island, while out boating with his son on Sat urday afternoon of last week, was begun be fore Coroner Corey in the Poppenhusen Insti tute, College Point, last night, Cant. Maywell Kohn and Louis Helgassen, a deck hand on board the College Point ferryboat G. P. James, testified to taking Mr. Bates's body out of the bay on the 4 o'clock trip from New York to College Point. They were attracted to the spot by a young man in a boat waving his hand and shouting. This was Bates's son. He was holding his father's head out of the water by the back of the coat collar. The body was taken on board the ferryboat and rolled on a barrel for twenty minutes. No signs of life were visible. The dead man's two sons and several friends were present at the hearing. In the absence of other witnesses the inquest was postponed until Wednesday next. Kohn and Louis Helgassen, a deck hand on

The A. O. H. Advises Union.

At a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hiber nians at 227 West Forty-seventh street last night resolutions were adopted in memory of Charles Stewart Parnell. The preamble as serts that the order was the first organize serts that the order was the first organized body of Irishmen in America to assist Parnell with money. The order calls upon "all true Irishmen to let past dissensions and divisions be forgotten, and over the still fresh grave of their late leader to unite to carry to final triumph the creed of Irish nationality, which he so long represented in his public career." The resolutions are signed by Edward L. Carey John Maguire, Bernard Ford, and John Madden.

The Shed Beyond the Bulkbend Line Munt Ge The Supreme Court, General Term, has sustained the decision of the Special Term, restraining the Cunard Steamship Company from maintaining a shed which occupies half the frontage between piers. 40 and 41 on the North River. The General Term says that the Dock Commissioners are, forbidden to permit a structure obstructing the waters of the slips beyond the buikhead line.

A Woman Takes the Keeley Cure, From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 14.—A woman arrived to-day for treatment at the Keeley Institute for Instricted at Plainfield. She is of highly respectable connections, but was in a maudin state. On sobering somewhat she said her home was in Chicago, and hoped that she would be freed from the drawful habit of drunkenness. This is the first female appliant.

Two Husbands Within Fifteen Minutes. From the San Autonia Daily Erpress

BERNHAM, Tex., Oct. 11.—Yesterday, in the District Court, Corvella Slewart obtained a divorce from her husband, William Btewart She stepped across the hall to the County Clerk's office, and in fifteen minutes from the time si a was divorced was married to William Fulliague.

Several Wishes.

From Puck.

I wish I had a thousand tongues
To sing my lady's praise;
I wish I had a thousand tongues
To see her winning ways;
I wish I had a thousand banks,
With all their legal tender—
A thousand banks that I might buy
Rich presents for to send her;
I wish I had a thousand bearts
To squander love upon her;
and I wish I had a thousand swords
To kill the man who wou her,

Asthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs of throat are usually overcome by Dr. Jayne's Expesserant, a sure curative for all colds.—Adv.

BUNREAMS. -The grip is prevalent at Axvall, Sweden.

—A new fort is being built at Copenhagen which is to cost about \$175,000. cost about \$175,000.

The Mormons are building a church in Copenhagen for the members of their faith there.

A big sawmill is being built at Thorobolampi, Finland, and equipped with machinery made in the United

-In Sweden rye flour costs exactly twice as much

now as it did three years ago, and 12,472 more panpers were supported by the public there in 1889 than in -The picturesque American term "monkey wrench." used to describe an adjustable wrench that seizes the nut on two sides, seems to be unknown in England

There the wrench is called a spanner, because it spans the nut,

—A sunflower fifty-two inches in circumference and weighing eleven and a half pounds bloomed in the gar-den of a farmer in Garfield, Wash., this fall, and was hewn down last week and sent to the editor of the local newspaper for a boutonniere.

-The Norwegian cod fisheries will be considerably injured by the working of our reciprocity treaties with San Domingo and the Spanish West Indies. Nearly twenty-five per cent. of the export of rock-dried codfish from Norway heretofore has gone to those coun-

- A 16-year-old Norwegian girl creates a great deal of astonishment and admiration in the cay of Gothen-burg. Sweden, by driving six borses, single handed, all about the city. Her name is Sverdrup, and she daughter of the equerry to the King of Sweden and Norway. -Women's waistbands are more richly ornamented

than usual in Paris. One of blue silk had birds with outstretched wings worked with diamonds. Others had from six to twelve rows of pearls, with diamonds at regular intervals, and divided by four or five buckles sive of the southern countries, is soon to have a con

plete system of telephonic communication. The Government made a contract a short time ago for the establishment of telephone service between all the towns of the republic and for its maintenance for a period of ten years. —A man named John Pitt escaped from the jail at Le-noir, N. C., last week. Twenty-four hours later he re-

turned and surrendered himself. He lost his way in the woods and got very badly scared, and concluded that he would be very much safer and more comfort-able in jail, so as soon as he got his bearings he made a bee line for captivity.

-Morecco is still feeling the evils of a war that occored thirty-one years ago. At Tangier, the chief port, the Government levies duties of 10 per cent, upon all imported goods, and half of this total revenue is approprinted by Spain, to apply toward the war indemnity, which is still only partly paid. The war between Spain and Morocco occurred in 1860, and Spain intends that

Morocco shall bear the entire cost of it. -Travelling saleswomen from New York are subjected to the gare of the curious in Maine towns. The appearance of one was described in this style: "She wore a soft felt hat perched on a shapply head and Boston sys-giassee on a deliberately retroused nose. She was ad-cidedly attractive-looking lady." She wanted a room and her trunk from the rathroad station, and she wanted them right away or she wouldn't stop. She got them

and lots of orders, too.

-Architects say that no more than one house in ten is finished at the time named in the building contract, and probably half the houses are completed from two months to a year behind time. In large buildings the familiar device is a clause in the contract forfeiting, on the part of the builder, a fixed sum for each day's delay, but when such a clause appears the contractor allows something for it in his bid, so that the choice is pre-sented of submitting to delay or paying well for prompt-

—A new name has been given to a part of the Pacific Ocean. A sort of a basin is formed by the east coast of Australia and Tasmania, New Zealand and the western islands of the Polynesian groups, which, in the opinion of Australian geographers, should have a distinctive name. The Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, has accordingly given to this; basin the name of Tasman Sea, and the English Admiralty has ordered that the name be inserted upon the Admiralty charts.

—The impoverishment of Europe seems to be strangely

belianced by increasing wealth in this country, and as the resources of the Old World are exhausted those of the new are increased or made apparent. Our bountithe new are increased or made apparent. Our bount-ful harvests are supplying Europe's dediciency, and just as Great Britain is figuring on the probable exhau-tion of her coal fields, discoveries of immense supplies of that fuel are being made in Alaska. Capt. Miner, of the uchooner Henry Dennis, brought to Seattle a few days age some specimens of excellent coal from Unger Island, in the Shumagin group, Alaska. The coal is similar to cannel coal, and is pronounced to be of first-cleas anality.

class quality. -Dr. Leng, the explorer, has a warning for tour ists at Tangier who are eager to buy Moroccan wares to carry home as mementoes. Two large bassars are illed with goods and kept by Jews for the tourist trade, Dr. Leux says that most of these articles are made in Paris, where the business of manufacturing Oriental antiquities and art goods is carried on to a large extent. The price asked for these spurious Moroccan wares is very high. Tourists are advised, if they desire to buy genuine specimens of Moroccan handlwork, not to visit these bazaars in company with native servants or inte-preters, but to take with them one of the European merchants of the town, who can prevent their being im

-A few weeks ago President Balmaceda of Chili made a narrow escape from execution by fleeling from the country. Since that time there have been two attempts American republics. On the 12th inst., just as a murderous plot against President Obes of the republic of Uruguay was about to be carried out, the chief of police in Montevideo arrested the plotters and thus saved the President's life. On the 13th inst. an attempt to sessesinate President Sacasa was made by an officer of the palace guard at Managua, the capital; but it was thwarted by the prompt action of the President him-self, who saved his life by drawing a convenient revolver upon his assailant.

-In the United States navy the relations between seaman and officer have in them some touches of democracy. The clean, civil, sober, capable seaman is treated with a high degree of consideration, and by the system of merit marks that prevail in the service he obtains frequent leave and is certain of promotion Within twenty-five years there has been a vestim-provement in the conduct of scamen, and Jack schore is now not always bent upon a debauch. An old naval atory illustrates Jack as he was. Peterson, able seaman, has obtained leave, and the officer gives him a parting admonition to keep sober and return on time. Peterson hears it all in respectful slience, and then, touching his hat, says: "Please, air, then, why should

—A copper mine in Japan, which was first worked 1.188 years ago, is soon to be respend. The Mode of Japan is responsible for the statement of the fact. The mine is in the Musachi province, and it is recorded in old Japanese works that this was the first copper mine ever worked in Japan. It was opened in the lifth year of Keiun, 1,183 years ago, and the event was marked by changing the name of the era to Wado dapanese copchanging the liams of the cratter and another period of these remote happenings is not remarkable in a country which boasts the possession of a written history extending back twenty-five centuries. Seven or eight of the ancient workings are said still to exist just as they were eleven centuries ago, and trial diggings are now being made with a view to roopening the mine.

—About 6 o'clock one evening this week the driver of About 6 o'clock one evening this week the driver of

a Third avenue street car, bound up town with a heavy load of passengers, stopped his horses just before reaching Grand street, hitched the lines tight, and ran overtoa fruit stand on the curb and bought a couple of rosy apples. Returning to his horses, he gave each of them an apple, which the animals munched with great apparent relish. Then jumping on the platform he shook the lines loose, and the horses started off in a way that made the standing passengers grip the strape convulsively. To a passenger on the front platform the driver said that as a matter of fact and not sentiment driver said that as a matter or ract and not sentiment one apple was worth more than all the whips in New York in getting satisfactory work from the horses. "I never use a whip on any horse," he said. "I drive six horses a day and give each one an apple, and they cem to look forward to the treat. The scheme curss balky and obstinate horses, and livens up lany or tired horses wonderfully." And the way the horses covered the ground and did their work generally seemed to bear out his theory. They made up for the time lost by the stop in less than three blocks, and kept on up town like a fresh team.

-Considerable loose electricity is constantly scoot ing around town without attracting attention from anybody except electrical engineers. An engineer who has to make tests of currents in subterranean cables with a sensitive reflecting galvanometer is frequently annoyed by the earth currents, which may be electropositive or electro-negative. Sometimes sions are steady in either direction, but at other times there is a series of jumps or changes, so rapid from side to side that only the most experienced eyes can take the readings. The currents are attributed, to some extent, to the leakage from the enormous amount of current generated for electric light and power. In some places, if one side of an incandescent circuit be attached to a lamp and the other side of the lamp be grounded, enough current can be obtained to light the lamp. A cable company had to lay a highly insulated wire, as an earth return, from the main office to the cable but, and there selder it to the sheathing of the cable but, and there seider it to the sheathing of the cable to prevent disturbances by earth currents in New York. The running of an electric car near the wire af-fected the signals of the recorder. Circuits from the electric light station down Elizabeth atreet produce mitive earth currents, and circuits through Prince street and down the Bowery produce electre negative currents.